NOTE XIV.

A NEW SPECIES OF THE RHYNCHOPHOROUS GENUS CRYPTODERMA [1])

BY

C. RITSEMA Cz.

Cryptoderma lobatum, n. sp. ♂.

This new species, of which I have a single male-specimen before me [2]), is a somewhat aberrant one as to shape and structural characteristics, the prothorax being considerably narrower than the elytra at the shoulders, the elytra being strongly costate and the apical tubercles of the elytra being strongly developed; moreover the pits by which the upper surface is covered are very large and deep.

Length (from the anterior margin of the prothorax to the apex of the elytra) 12 mm.; greatest width (across the shoulders) 5 mm. — Covered with a brownisch crust, more greyish on the under surface, legs and antennae, and provided above with the following dirty white markings: on the pronotum three longitudinal lines (one along the middle and one on each side entirely visible from above); on the elytra a dorsal cross in the middle, its posterior half less distinct than the anterior half which latter is united with the base of the elytra by a prolongation of the lateral thoracical lines; the declivous portion of the apical tubercles, the humeral region, the lateral margins of the posterior two-thirds of the elytra and the scutellum are likewise

1) *Oxyrrhynchus* olim.

2) The intermediate legs are absent in this specimen.

dirty white; beneath the indistinct lateral stripe on the prosternum, just above the coxae, and the lateral margins of the meso- and metasternum dirty white.

Antennae slightly reaching beyond the apex of the rostrum.

Prothorax considerably narrower than the elytra at the shoulders, the sides subparallel, narrowing in faintly curved lines anteriorly, very slightly convex above, covered with pits which are smaller and less deep than those on the elytra.

Elytra rather strongly convex, broadest at the shoulders which are strongly developed and subangular; when seen from above the elytra are slightly narrowing in straight lines as far as the strongly developed apical tubercles, behind these the elytra are more strongly narrowing in slightly curved lines; the base of each elytron forms between the scutellum and the shoulders a rounded lobe which is neither turned upwards (covering the base of the prothorax) nor crenated. Each elytron shows two strongly raised costae, which extend from the basal lobe to the apical tubercle. Between the two costae and between the 1st costa and the sutural interstice there are two rows of large, deep, round pits; outside the 2nd costa many of the pits have an elongated shape.

The punctuation on the under surface and legs is not dense and shallow.

Hab. The Highlands of Padang (West-Sumatra). — A single male in the Leyden Museum, captured by Mr. J. Menzel.

Leyden Museum, April 1905.